## THE COAL STRIKE BEGUN.

HORE THAN TWENTY COLLIERIES HAVE ALREADY SHUT DOWN.

The Other Collieries, the Union Leaders Say, Will Be Tied Up To-night-Rumors Are Affoat That a Certain Class of the Strikers Are Contemplating Acts of Violence,

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 14.—The strike fever reached this district to-day and two nines are idle in consequence. They are the of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and the Sibley, operated by Elliott and McClure. The Sibley men did not report for work this morning and the Exeter miners went out at noon, compelling the shutting down of the At all the other collieries the work was tall time with a full force, and the leaders of the union say this will hold good until to-morrow night. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western mines here remained at work, although in the collieries near Scranton they went on The men here number 2,500 and may not all go out, as a statement issued by General Superintendent Loomis of the company this afterneon is having a good effect. The

statement says: "Several of the Delaware, Iackawanna and nes are idie to-day Several others king. We understand that many men n the idle mines left work against their own will and judgment. We understand that more of our men wil go out between now and Monday Our programme will be to select one centrally located mine and invite our men from all over the district to come there to work. These men will be given the best chambers and veins o work in and will be allowed to keep these good places after the strike trouble is over. We will furnish ample protection to any man

who may desire to work"

It is believed some of the other large companles will follow this lead and endeavor to operate two collieries, where all the men who want to work can be massed. The Delaware and Hudson and Kingston Coal Company ofidals, however, declare that they will close down the mines when the strike begins.

There is now no doubt that the number of men who will respond to the order for a strike n this region will be greater than even the union leaders believed. At meetings of the "locals" held last night, the secretaries had in some cases more applications for membership than they could receive, and at the meetings to-night a large number of men were taken in. It is not that all these favor the union or want to strike, but they realize that they will be forced out of work by the shutting down of the mines and they join to get the financial protection of the union.

Rumors are afoat that a certain class of the mine workers contemplate acts of violence, notably the Slavs and Italians of Hazleton and vic nity, in the hope that in the event of a conbetween the men and the authorities it would have a deal of political weight. If it proved to be another Lattimer it might affect the vote in some of the Western States to a ensiderable extent, as did the excitement of the Homestead affair in the Cleveland election. The union leaders laugh at the idea, but they are very anxious to have deputies appointed just the same. This is evident from the folowing conversation detailed by Sheriff Harvey to-day, which he had yesterday with Benjamin James, a member of the National Executive Board of the U. M. W. The Sheriff says James approached him and said:
Sheriff, are you going to swear in any deputies?

Not that I know of; at least I have not con-

"But you will have to, will you not?"
"I don't see any occasion for the addition more deputies. There is nothing to warrant t necestly of adding to our present force," of the Sheriff.

But there may be trouble and you may have o swear in more deputies."

"There is no trouble row, nor do I anticipate

"There is no trouble row, nor do I with trouble

ashington, at pay from \$1.75 to \$4.35 per day, he notices read:
"One thousand men wanted for work in hingle mills, saw mills and logging camps in the Puget Sound district, State of Washington."
The Great Northern Railroad is back of the progression.

### IN THE READING TERRITORY. The Officials Declare That Their Men Will

Not Go Out.

READING, Sept. 14 .- Unless the Reading Coal and Iron Company's forty-two collieries in the Schuylkill coal region can be kept going, a seflous anthracite coal famine is near at hand. The company has large coal pockets for surplus coal, but just now they contain very little. At the Mahanoy City bin there is less than 60,000 tons of the smaller sizes. At the Landingville bin there is about the same quantity. At the Port Richmond wharves on the Delaware, there are about 200,000 tons, while on the sidings of the Reading Railroad there may be 100,000 tons at this time of year the number of tons on hand should be four times as much.

should be four times as much.

The general opinion is in eastern Pennsylvania that the mines about Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Shamokin in the upper Lehkik, Wyoming, Lackawanna and Northumberland districts will be tied up completely on Monday. The hore of the trade is that the mines of the lower anthracite district this side of the mountain, operated by the Reading, sill continue at work. The officials celare that their men will not go out. They are opposed to repeating the sympathy strike of 1874, which they eventually lost after a great deal of distress and hardship. Some of the best mines of the Reading commany are in the west end and news from their to-day is that the miners know and care very little about the strike order. They are not in the union.

The tieading company is now running down about twenty-three trains of sixty-five cars each, each car containing twenty tons, every wenty-four hours. This shipment has been probably landed at tidewater for Eastern shipments, while a large iot has gone West. If the hope of the officials is realized the company will be able to continue sending down from fitteen to twenty trains daily; that is, provided all their mines are not tied up. The various mine superintenderts say their men are fairly well satisfied with their wages and days of labor, price of powder. &c., and there are no company stores. The reported disaffection about the sliding scale was adopted originally on the recommendation of the miners. Of the 25,000 miners and mine laborers in the Reading territory only about 3,000 belong to the union. Of live years the Reading Company has been doing the bulk of its mining at large collieries, not in the district where their men ioined the union. There are a few company stores of the soll and the side of the miners. There are a few company stores of the call of Trade bas taken.

operated by private companies in the St. Clair district, and the local Board of Trade has taken leval steps to have them closed up. This is satisfactory to the miners. A few meetings to been held recently in Pennsylvania ter-lifory which broke

# IN THE HAZLETON DISTRICT.

the Collieries. ely to play an important part in the defence the collieries hereabouts should the coming

Faster Than Ever to California. Chicago Union Pacific and Northwestern Line-Service and equipment unexcelled. Meals als carte. No change of cars. The best of everythine. Trains we chicago 6.30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. dally. Tekes and reservations at Chicago and Northwest-un Office. 461 Broadway.—A/6. strike be marked by any attacks upon them by riotous mobs. The operators have learned a lesson from the occurrences of 1897, when the mobs which marched from one colliery to another broke into breakers and tool houses and robbed them of their contents. There was not even a board fence around any of them, and approach to them was unrestricted, conse-

even a board fence around any of them, and approach to them was unrestricted, consequently herds of half savage Huns rushed into the buildings about the collieries and committed all sorts of depredations. But this time the operators are taking no chances, and consequently the only travelling salesmen who have done any business in this region lately are those representing fence wire houses.

The excitement caused by the news that a strike was to take lace on Monday has abated and everybody is awaiting further developments. In all likelihood the union men will not report for work on Monday, but the non-union men will. All the collieries of the region were working to-day. On the part of the United Mine Workers Organizer James was busy all day preparing the headquarters to be occupied by President Mitchell and his staff. James is in close communication with the labor leaders throughout the district, and says that he has received reports from every mine to the effect that the men will go out on strike as ordered. The mine workers are busy enlisting recruits and meetings are booked for every town within a radius of ten miles for the next two nights and two on Sunday afternoon.

## MORE MINES SHUT DOWN.

Upward of 20,000 Men and Boys Are Out in SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 14 .- In no mine in this

district was there a full complement of employees at work to-day, and when evening came the men were seen everywhere going from their work with their tools. Many went in to-day because they had some powder in the mine or some coal down. They cleaned up their chambers, and it is expected that there will not be a colliery in operation to-morrow. This is according to the policy decided upon at the meeting of the local unions last night. The first great brunt of the strike movement falls upon the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, and there was to-day, with less than a half dozen exceptions, a complete shutdown of all that company's operations. The places at work, as learned at noon, were the Storrs, Archbald and the Taylor. The headquarters of the District Executive Board had information that there was a suspension at the Pettibone, Woodward, Avondale and the Bliss and Anchicloss, all in the Wyoming Valley. Hereabouts the strike had shut down the Diamond, the Continental, the Hyde Park the Bellevue, Hampton, Dodge, Central, Sloan, Pyne and Holden, while the Brisbin and Cuyaga were running very short-handed. At some of these the foreman, firemen and engineers were hoisting whatever coal there was at the foot, but when this was done, work would be over. The Pine Brook and the Briggs mines of the Scranton Coal Company (New York, Ontario and Western) were idle.

The Mount Pleasant men are all out and that mine is tied up as much as it was during the strike of the early summer. Capt. W. A. May said that the collieries of the Hillside Coal and Iron Company were in operation, and they expected to run to-morrow. Four of the Temple Iron Company mines are running to-da; and four are idle.

The Greenwood Coal Company's mines were working and the management expects to be able to word to-morrow. Mr. J. H. Brooks

able to word to-morrow. Mr. J. H. Brooks said the company could say little of their policy during the strike.

Fred Dilcher, the member of the National Executive Board in charge of District No. 1, issued the following at noon to-day to the miners and mine haborers of district No. 1;

"Information comes that a great many of the collieries are aiready out, and that by Saturday noon there will be a complete tis-up of all of the mines. So please remain sway from the collieries and let us be a unit in this great movement for right and justice. Don't forget to be at the Central Union picule at Laurei Hill Park on Saturday, where you will hear some of the greatest labor leaders in this country; speaking at 2:30 and 7:30.

The day's information at headquarters of District No. 1 reveals that upward of 20,000 men and boys are already out from the mines of this valley, and that evening will see this

District No. 1 reveals that upward of 20,000 men and boys are already out from the mines of this valley, and that evening will see this number doubled while to-morrow every one employed in and about the mines will be idle. Of these the Lackawanna company has a total of upward of 7,000 men and boysout, according to the reports received.

There does not appear to be any indication of yielding on the part of the representatives of the coal companies to the demands of the men. They held a meeting yesterday at which nearly all of those interested were present, and discussed thoroughly the situation as it now appears, and agreed upon certain policies to pursue, but what these are is not announced. Mr Loomis, the general superintendent of the coal department of the Lackawanna company, this morning reiterated the statement he has made during the past few days that there is no possibility whatever of the men getting the demands they have made; that on this item the operators were firm. Neither will they enter upon any negotiations with the leaders in this movement, the men who come from the bituminous regions and know so little of conditions here and who pretend to speak for the antiracite miner, whose interests are altogether at variance with those of the Western men. This position of the operators Mr. Loomis desired to be especially made plain. They will at all times deal with their own men, but never with the United Mine Workers of America as an association.

To-night a monster mass meeting of miners

association.

To-night a monster mass meeting of miners was held on Court House Square, fully 5,000 men being in attendance. To-morrow a monster labor demonstration will be held, to be followed by a mass meeting at Laurel Hill Park, when it is expected that 15,000 miners will be out.

out.
Organizer Dilcher, who is in charge of the strike, says that it is going to be a glorious success. To-day he called on Sheriff Pryor and tendered the services of himself and as many United Mine Workers as was necessary to act as deputy sheriff's to prevent damage to property or life. The offer was accepted, but none of them was sworn in to act.

## IN THE PITTSTON DISTRICT.

ers Expected to Be Stient on Mouday. PITTSTON, Pa., Sept. 14.-The shadow of a great calamity is gradually falling on the Pittston district of the anthracite coal field. There are forty-six collieries in this district, employing 18,008 men and boys. Although the strike order of President Mitchell does not become effective until Monday morning, three of the Pittston collieries were thrown idle to-day, and there is little ground for hope that between now and Monday all of the breakers will not be silent. The first colliery to suspend work was the Sibley, owned and operated by Elliott McClure & Co. This is a small operation, employing only 250 hands, but the employees are largely foreign speaking people, thoroughly organized, and they were so eager to obey the strike order that they could the strike order that they could not remain at work until Morday. More significant was the suspension at the Exeter mine of the Lehigh Valley Cool Company, in West Pittston. This is one of the largest and best equipped collieries in the district, employing more than 500 hands. All were at work as usual this morning, but the order to quit was quickly passed along, and within an hour the colliery officials were compelled to stop the breaker machinery. The alacrity with which the Exeter men responded to the call to strike is an indication of what may be expected to occur to-morrow or Monday at the other collieries of the Lehigh Valley company. Union men or not, they seem ready to drop their tools at a word from the leaders. The Exeter officials say they will make an attempt to resume work to-morrow morning, but there is no ground to expect that the employees will return to work. The employees of the Austin Coal Company, 250 in number, also went out this afternoon. The general feeling is that the tie-up will be complete hereabout.

There was some expectation until a few days ago that the employees of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which owns ten of the largest collieries and which has for many years dealt so fairly with its men that there has been but little complaint heard from them, would not generally respond to a strike order. An incident that happened yesterday at the Barnum colliery of this company has made it almost certain, however, that these collieries will be idle with the others on Monday. One hundred laborers demanded an increase on their own account and refused to work unless their grievance was considered. A local paper prints and

Every Comfort and Convenience to be found on the Pennsylvania Limited. Leaves
West 23d St Station daily for Chicago and the principal cities of the Middle West.—Adv.

So of course you should take the New York Central from Grand Central Station, the centre of the metropolis of America.—Adv.

The si

call for the Pennsylvania company miners to meet at their respective shafts to-morrow morning and vote on the question of obeying the order to strike.

Already logal business circles dependent on the mines are depressed. One shoe merchant to-day cancelled orders for stock amounting to \$8,000, which was to be delivered this month, and other business men are protecting them. to \$8,000, which was to be delivered this month, and other business men are protecting them-selves in like manner. Local iron industries are also beginning to suffer. The Riverside foundry lost three orders for mine machinery to-day by cancellation. The foundries and machine shops are dependent largely on the mines, and a miners' strike will affect them seriously. The Pennsylvania company's workenen are being paid this week. They worked nearly full time during August, and thier pay this month is the largest they have received in several years.

### SIX WEEKS' STOCK OF COAL HERE. Prices May Not Be Raised to Large Consum

ers-Small Purchasers Will Suffer First. Every coal dealer in New York, wholesale and retail, is sitting tight and getting ready for whatever is going to happen down in the anthracite mining region, for none can tell yet ust what the outcome of the threatened strike may be. Until yesterday many of the big coal men were hopeful that there would be no strike. They based their hopes on the knowledge that the great majority of the men were satisfied with present conditions and that the demands for concessions had all been made by alleged leaders, representing only a few discontented miners. Those who have known this and have known how unjust the demands of the agitators are, have felt that the sensible miners would realize what the struggle would mean to them and avoid precipitating it. But esterday the local dealers saw that the men were willing to follow their leaders and the

became pessimistic over the outlook. As yet, however, there has been no rise in the price of coal which can be considered extraordinary. The wholesale price was advanced several weeks ago from 25 to 50 cents a ton, partly from fear of the strike and partly from the usual increased fall demand. In normal years this same increase comes a uttle later. The threatened strike merely nurried it up this year. But it is impossible for any one to predict the coal situation three or six weeks hence. It will all depend upon the suc cess or failure of the strike. A number of big dealers told THE SUN reporter yesterday that a man outside the coal business could predict just as well as a man in the coal business. If the strike lasts long enough there will not be any anthracite coal for sale. Con-servative estimates of New York's coal

supply from several well-informed coal men put it as being enough to last six weeks. After that if the strike continues the people dependent

put it as being enough to last six weeks. After that if the strike continues the people dependent upon anthracite for manufacturing or heating purposes will be in a bad way. They will have to turn to bituminous coal and this will bring them into contilet with the municipal regulations. Authority to burn bituminous coal will have to be obtained from Tammany Hall. This would embarrass Tammany on the eve of election. If their organization should permit it, organized labor will be able to shout that Tammany Hall is fighting the striking anthracite miners. If they shouldn't permit it every man whose business would be crippled by the refusal would make more fuss about it than was made over the Ico Trust.

But this is all problematical. The strike has not begun yet and the price of coal fias not yet been raised. In the opinion of most coal men prices will not be raised by the big companies at all except in extreme emergency. They will all do their best to supply their customers with enough coal to keep them going at the old rates. Good business judgment dictates this. If they squeeze their customers now, after the trouble is all over the customers now, after the trouble is all over the customers now, after the trouble is all over the customers mow, after the trouble is all over the customers and the rates now ruling.

To begin with, the strike was not on, and if it amounted to anything he was sure that all the companies would supply their customers at the rates now ruling. We are all at sea, "he said, "but I'm convinced that the strike will not last long. Meanwhile we can do nothing but wait. There has been as yet no increase in the rates on account of the strike. Every one has seen the trouble allead as a possibility and has prepared for it accordingly. There is, I think, at least six weeks' coal supply in New York, so there is no occasion for alarm. A great deal of it

of the strike. Every one has seen the trouble ahead as a possibility and has prepared for it accordingly. There is, I think, at least six weeks' coal supply in New York, so there is no occasion for alarm. A great deal of it has been stored in boats and this demand for boats has naturally put up water rates. If the strike should last longer than six weeks you can tell just as well as I or anybody else what will happen."

Another dealer, both wholesale and retail, told The Sun man that the only dealers who would raise their rates would be the small retailers with yards having a capacity of from 1,000 to 2,000 tons.

"Many of these," he said, "have stocked up in anticipation of a strike and have been paying demurrage on boats in which they have stored their extra supply. The demurrage rates are from \$3 to \$5 a day a boat and the consumer will have to pay this if the pinch comes. Unfortunately it will be the small consumer who only buys a ton or a few bushels who will suffer. The small retailer is the man who will clean up the big profits if the strike lasts any time. We who deal in 1,000 and 5,000 ton lots will go right on supplying our customers as long as we can at the regular rates. It's a hard matter to prophesy about, but I don't think coal will go over 37 a ton at the outside unless the strike is a remarkably long one."

H. D. Helssenbuttel of Moouin, Offerman & Helssenbuttel, who do a business of 40,000 tons a month, is a little more pessimistic than some of his fellow dealers. He thinks that there is not more than a three weeks' supply in the yards of the majority of the coal concerns. He admits that his firm has no more than that. He expects a small advance as soon as the strike gets well started and consequent fights will depend altogether on the duration of the strike. Mr. Heissenbuttel's reason for the present small supply is that the temendous increase in manufacturing during the McKinley Administration has prevented the accumulation of great surplus stocks.

There are two other reasons for the rather

## SECRET MEETINGS OF TRAINMEN.

ling of Soft Coal During the Strike.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 14.—The coal operators here are much exercised over recent meetings of representatives of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in this city. Although no definite statement has been made, it is believed that the trainmen are considering the question of objecting to the handling of bituminous coal and its use on trains during the strike of the anthracite miners. The trainmen referred to represent the different lodges of the brotherhood along the line of the Lehigh Valley between Buffalo and Jersey City. They have held secret meetings for the past three days and will conclude their meetings to-mordays and will conclude their meetings to-morrow. It is feared that the frainmen will take advantage of the strike of the miners, and a tie-up of the system is not believed to be altogether improbable.

The miners' strike will affect between 3,000 and 4,000 men on the Lehigh Valley, Central Railload of New Jersey, and Lelaware, Lackawanna and Western roads. The trainmen refuse to divulge the nature of the matters under consideration, but openly hint that the men on the other lines mentioned will also call meetings of the brotherhood order along their respective systems and that demands may be made simultaneously upon the different managements. The committee now in session here will call the General Board of Adjustment of the system to convene and present their grievances to the proper authorities within a week. The sympathies of all the delegates are with the miners and it is believed that embodied in their grievances will be a statement that the men will refuse to haul soft coal over the road. As the Lehigh Valley on many of its lines uses soft and hard coal mixed, and as the supply of anthradite in the company's yards will not last long, the objections of the men. If enforced, would soon cripple the road. The operators are watching the situation eagerly and are somewhat worried, fearing that the coal now ready for shipment may not get to tidewater if the demands of the men are refused. row. It is feared that the frainmen will take

The Rev. Henry M. Barbour, Father of Dead Man. Says He Knows Who She Is, but Will Not Tell-Suicide's Precautions to Prevent Identification-Shot Himself in the Mouth

Henry Grosvenor Barbour, son of the Rev Henry M. Barbour, pastor of the Episcopal Church of the Beloved Disciple in East Eightyninth street, was found dead in bed yesterday morning in the St. Charles Hotel, at Myrtle avenue and Jay street, Brooklyn, A revolver was beside him in the bed and when an examination was made by the Coroner's physician it was found that the pistol had been placed in his mouth and discharged. The bullet lacerated the tongue and passing through the trachea penetrated the spinal column. Although two of the chambers of the revolver were empty, there was no trace of a second bullet. The woman who had come to the hotel with Bar bour was not in the room. She had disappeared. The absence of the woman lent an element of mystery to the case, but the police and Coroner Berger are positive that Barbour committed suicide. The fact that he took unusual precautions to conceal his identity gave strength to their belief.

Barbour and the woman first went to the hotel on Thursday afternoon and they had a couple of drinks apiece. They called again at 6 o'clock, had more drinks and then left, Barbour remarking that they were going out to dinner. Two hours later they returned and after registering as "G. N. Bartlett and wife, New York, were assigned to a room on the top floor. He wore a gray suit and a straw hat. The woman appeared to be about 26 years old, was of slender build and medium height and wore a sailor hat, a white waist and a dark skirt. They had not been in the room 'ong when Barbour asked for a sheet of note paper, an envelope and a postage stamp. When they were brought to him by the negro porter, David Coleman, the man ordered two whiskey high balls, gave \$5 in payment and received \$4.75 in change. This or any other money he may have had about him was not found on the body The only cash in his pocket was a five-cent piece. The paper, envelope and postage

stamp were still on the table. It is supposed that the woman slipped away from the hotel about 10 o'clock. At that hour Coleman, who was serving drinks in the parlor on the ground floor, heard the bell of the hall door ring. On goin g to the door he saw the woman walking up Jay street.

At 9 o'clock in the morning Coleman, finding the door of the room occupied by the couple open, entered and found Barbour dead. dead man had taken all the initials from his shirt and clothing and, placing them with his collar and cuffs and lining of his hat in the washbowl, had burned them up with a view evilently of destroying all traces of his identity In the hip pocket of his trousers, however, were found seventeen pawn tickets, mostly for articles of clothing, and a laundry check, No. 2,224 of the Trilby Laundry at 1295 Lexington avenue, Manhattan. Four of the pawnrickets were dated on Thursday, and showed that \$13.25 had been received on clothing at Y. Gluck s pawnshop at 1429 Third avenue. The name of Raab was on the laundry ticket and also on some of the pawntickets. On the table near the bed there was a bottle contenting a weak solution of carboile acid, which Barbour may have intended to use instead of the pistol.

the pistol.

Detective Sergeant Keelan, on visiting Gluck's rownshop on Third avenue, had no difficulty in establishing the identity of the dead man through the articles he had pawned on Thursday. Some of the articles were in a dress-suit case bearing his initials. These he pawned under the name of Barnes, and on the others he gave the name of Southgate, his brotherin-law. By reckoning up his probable expresses for the day Cant. Dum thinks there n-law. By reckoning up his probable ex-penses for the day, Capt. Duan thinks there was nothing left of the money he had received

from the psymbroker.

The Rev. Mr. Barbour and his wife were greatly overcome when they heard of the hotel tragedy and the pawnshop disclosures from Detective Keeian. From all the facts they concluded at once that the dead man was their

"I know who the girl is," the father said.
"He met her at Good Ground, L. I., where he spont the summer. My son-in-law, Mr. Soutsgate, lives there and Harry was topping with him. He only got back from Good Ground

Sout gate, lives there and Barry was topping with him. He only got back from Good Ground on Mentay."

The Rev. Mr. Barbour refused to give the name of the girl he went over to Brooklyn rust night accombanied by Dr. Robert N. Disporow of 46 Fast Eighty-second street, one of his costrymen. He first called at the Adams street station and after hell an hour's private conference with Capt. Dunn, the reporters were admitted to the office at his request and Mr. Barbour made this statement:

"My son, Henry Grosvenor Barbour, was 27 years old. He graduated four years ago from Trinity College in Connecticut with the hope of taking up law as a profession. He had been temporarily supporting himself in business. He recently got out of his business position, but was going into another in Philadelphia. He was stopping with me at the rectory. He left the house on Thursday while his mother and I were absent. He left a note for us saying that he was going to Philadelphia, and would write from there. These pawn tickets which were found in his pocket are evidence of the fact that he didn't want to annov me. This was over-sensitiveness on his part for I would have been glad to come to his relief. I'de made away with himself, as seems to be painfully proved, the fact that he destroyed, as he supposed, everything which could lead to his identification, simply shows his consideration for his mother and my-elf. He wanted to leave the impression that he had simply disappeared. The boy was considerate even in his despreade act. He had been afflicted for three or four weeks with neuralizia, He was a fine boy, but was crazy with neuralizia, He was a fine boy, but was crazy with neuralizia. He was a fine boy, but was crazy with neuralizia. He was a fine boy, but was crazy with neuralizia for the

iny rectory. I will take him back with all his inaults."

Inhis conversation with Cant. Dunn the Rev. Mr. Barbour spoke of his infatuation for the young woman who was his supposed companion in the hotel, and, as far as he knew, gave the details of her history and her acquaintance with his son, but in his statement to the reporters he did not refer to this feature of the case. When one of the reporters asked him if he was willing to say anything about the woman he said:

"I would like to tell you all I know, but I can't do so at present. I have my own idea about the case. I don't wish to lay any blame, but it would have been a relief to me if it had been murder. This is how I feel just now, but you must realize how terribly I am upset."

now, but you must realize how terribly I am upset."

Dr. Disbrow told the reporters that he had long known young Barbour and that he was a fine, manly fellow and popular with all his acquaintances. From the station the Rev. Mr. Barbour went to the undertaker's establishment in Myrtle avenue where the body was end made a formal identification of his son. He exhibited great emotion. The body will be taken to the rectory this morning.

Capt. Dunn said: "I know who the young woman is who was with Barbour at the hotel. She is well connected, like himself, and lives down on Long Island. Her family is very respectable. She and Barbour have been acquainted for several months. I will not give out her name to-night. I will see her if possible to-morrow, and she will be produced at the inquest if Coroner Berger considers her testimony necessary. I have made a very careful investigation in the case and I am positive that Barbour shot himself."

Some of the police officials adopt the theory that there was a double suicide planned but that the girl weakened at the last moment.

# hallenged Miss Jewett to a Debate

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 14.-Miss Lillian Clayton Jewett left the city for the North to-day, but not before she had received a letter from a young Virginia attorney, John S. Eggleston. challenging her to a public debate on her favorite theme, anti-lynching, with an admission fee for the benefit of Galveston sufferers. It is not known whether a reply was sent or not. Miss Jewett showed a threatening letter and postal to a negro porter of her hotel this morning. advising her to leave.

In the Heart of the City. The West 23d St. Station of the Pennsylvania Rati-foad. Convenient to all hotels and theatres.—Adv.

Sun.

matum to China or changed her declared policy, and they do not believe reports to that effect Minister Wu takes no stock in the reported Russian ultimatum. He said to-day that it was unlike the Russian attitude manifested up to this time to demand that the Emperor of China must assume the Government control, punish Prince Tuan and exclude the Empress Dowager. Futhermore, he had advices from Li Hung Chang, direct from Shanghai, that the latter

would start from Shanghai to Pekin to-day. This Government is now fully informed as to the replies of all the Powers to the Russian note, and State Department officers feel that they are in a position to act in the future—having before them the declared policy of the Powers-both as regards China as a whole and the occupation of Pekin in particular. Pekin the centre of interest and Minister Conger and Gen. Chaffee will largely decide the policy to be declared in Washington when they have had a chance to reply to inquiries that have been directed to them from here.

"It is a condition which confronts us in Pekin and not a theory," said one of the officials today: "and it is the military commanders there who have their ears to the ground."

This, he said, was one of the reasons for the pparent delay of the United States in reaching a decisive plan of settlement with China. ing a decisive plan of settlement with China. He added that the contingency of the removal of American forces from China now appeared quite as remote as before Russia made the proposal to withdraw, and that the foreign commanders are in a much better position to advise what should be done as to leaving Fekin or remaining there than their Governments.

A cablegram was received from Minister Conger by the State Department late this afternoon, in reply to the one sent him by direction of the President last Friday, asking his opinion as to the advisability of withdrawing the American legation to some other point in

the American legation to some other point in China.

Attorney-General Griggs, the ranking Cabinet officer here, took the message to the White House as soon as it was received and held a consultation with the President over the long distance telephone to Canton. While the contents of the message were not made public, it was stated that Minister Conger's advices were not of such nature as to change the policy of the Government, and it was acknowledged at the War Department that no orders for the withdrawal of the American troops would be sent to Gen. Chaffee for the present.

Now that the Chinese Government has manifested a very apparent disposition to carry on negotiations at Pekin and has appointed as peace commissioners Prince Ching and Yung Lu, who are now there, together with Li Hung Chang, who was at first appointed to act alone and who to-day left Shanghai for Pekin, it is hoped here that a preliminary understanding can shortly be brought about between the envoys and the foreign representatives in Pekin for a harmonious plan to be pursued in settling the common grievance of the Powers against China.

#### LI'S POLICY APPROVED. Imperial Edict Denounces Boxers-Temporary Palace for the Court.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN From a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN. SHANGHAL Sept. 13 .- An Imperial edict has been made public here approving Li Hung Chang's policy of extermination of the Boxers.

t denounces the Boxers as brigands and out-The provincial Judge at Signan-fu to-day asked the Southern Viceroys for funds to immediately prepare a temporary palace for the court. This indicates a belief that the allies will stay in Pekin for a long time.

### ITALY'S CRINESE INDEMNITY Placed at \$7,500,000 - For Catholic Missions, \$12.000.000.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROME, Sept. 13.—The Italian Government will limit its claim against China for indemnity struction of the Catholic missions will amount to £2.400,000.-

#### Gifts for the Japanese Troops. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Torio, Sept. 14 .- The Mikado has sent one of his aldes-de-camp, Mr. Okazawa, to China to inquire as to the health of the Japanese troops. Mr. Okazawa will also convey to them gifts from the Mikado of 100,000 bottles of mineral watersand wine and 750,000 clgars and cigarettes.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. to London to-day from his trip to Schlucht in the Vosges and was at the Foreign Office early in the afternoon, where he received the secretary of Lo Feng Luh, the Chinese Minister.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 14.-Emil Boaz of San Francisco, acting for Count Waldersee of the German Army, has wired G. D. Wilson of this place, to ship at once two fine saddle horses to China for the u e of the Count in the the Chinese trouble. The price paid was \$500 each. They will be shipped on Monday by way of San Francisco.

Relief Fund For Native Christians in China. Charles W. Hand, Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Mi sions, reports ad-ditional contributions of \$317.43 to the fund for the relief of the native Christians in China, making a total up to date of \$4.433.38.

#### AT STRIKE HEADQUARTERS. Men in the Bituminous Fields Offer Financial

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 14.—The officers at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers received a number of telegrams from the anhracite coal fields to-day, and to-nig it President Mitchell said that all of them brought en-

dent Mitchell said that all of them brought encouraging news of the situation and the certainty that all the mines in the anthracite fields would be closed by Monday.

Among other messages received were a number from the officers in the bituminous fields, both of the East and West, and these stated that the miners were ready to assist the anthracite workers in any way they can. It was stated at headquarters that promises of financial aid had been voluntarily given by the bituminous workers, and that assurances were also received that any attempt to supplement the anthracite product with soft coal would be resented by the workers in the latter fields. It was intimated that the bituminous miners would be ready to strike if soft coal is sent to the anthracite fields to supply the deficiency that may result in the latter by reason of the strike.

Summer Home in New Rochelle. Mrs. Antoinette Weeks, wife of Bartow S. Weeks, senior counsel in the Molineux murder case, died yesterday morning at the summer home of Mr. Weeks on Pelham road, near Travers Island, New Rochelle, where she had been spending the summer. Three weeks ago she spending the summer. Three weeks ago she became ill and Dr. Fitz-William Dalrymple of New Rochelle was summoned. As the condition of Mrs. Weeks grew more critical, he called into consultation Dr. Delafield and Dr. Wilcox of this city. Mrs. Weeks's condition grew steadily worse and yesterday morning she died. She had suffered from septic poisoning.

Mrs. Weeks was the daughter of Henry Mataran of this cit. Her husbard was for many years President of the New York Athletic Club and was also an Assistant District Attorney for several years. The funeral probably will be from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul in West Twenty-third street on Monday.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 14 -- Elihu Root, Secretary of War, who underwent an operation on Sunday for the removal of three carbuncles under his left arm, is improving, and may be able to return to Washington within a month and resume his duties.

Poland Water Leads All.

## "PINK EYE" IS IN TOWN.

An Annoying Conjunctivitis Manifesting Itself in Different Parts of the City.

A form of conjunctivitis commonly called

"pink eye" is prevalent in this city just now and at almost every hospital physicians have been called upon to treat the disease. During the past week four physicians at the Post-Graduate Hospital in Second avenue have treated fifty-seven cases. At the Vanderbilt Clinic Dr. Ward V. Holden and his assistants have treated more than seventy cases. On Thursday they had thirteen cases and yesterday fifteen. At the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary the doctors have had seventy-four cases under treatment during the week. In the public offices clerks and messengers have been compelled to ask for leave of absence giving as a reason that they have been suffering from weak eyes. A hundred patrolmen are troubled with the disease and fifty firemen are on sick leave on account of it

### TWO BIG BETS ON M'KINLEY. Republicans Meeting the Tammany Scheme to

Louis Wormser, in Wall Street yesterday, nade two big bets on McKinley. Bell & Co. took the Bryan end. One bet was \$10,000 to \$4,000 on McKinley, and the other \$22,000 to \$10,000 the same way. It was said that Mr Wormser had also bet \$24,000 to \$8,000 with J J. Judge that McKinley would win.

A man in a position to know the facts said yesterday that already there had been wagered, the money now being in the hands of Wall Street stakeholders, between \$1,000,000 and \$1,250,000 on the result of the Presidential election. The bets represented odds on McKinley ranging from 4 to 1 to 11 to 5, the last mentioned odds representing the \$22,000 to \$10,000 bet made by Mr. Wormser with Bell & Co. yesterday

### CORBETT IN LONDON

danager Considine Says He Is Travelling Under an Assumed Name.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 15. - The Sportsman this morning says that there was much excitement last night in sporting circles when it became known that James J. Corbett, the pugilist, had arrived on the steamer Campania, inasmuch as startling reports are in circulation. Mr. Considine, his manager, said he was travelling under an assumed name. He intended to give exhibitions in England and to visit the Continent. No date had been fixed for his return to the United States. When he went back he intended to challenge Jeffries, which would be his last encounter. He would not retire from the ring until the question of superiority between himself and Jeffries was

#### CLEVER SWIMMER AND OARSWOMAN Feat of Miss Edith Cooper Against a High Wind and a Strong Tide.

Miss Edith Cooper, daughter of a nuel Cooper, Jr., of Tompkins avenue, Tompkinsville, swam from a point at the south end of Midland Beach to the Hoffman Island landing, a distance of about four miles, on Thursday morning. The swim was made in a little less than two hours against a high wind and tide. Miss Cooper was accompanied by a boat rowed by one of the life saving corps at Midland Beach. After reaching the Island and resting for a few minutes, Miss Cooper entered the life saver's boat and plied an oar all the way back to the beach. Miss Cooper is a graduate of a New York State Seminary.

### SUES FOR A BIG ESTATE Mrs. Eltonhead Claims Title to Property at

Atlantic City Worth \$1.000,000. in Atlantic City having an estimated value of over \$1,000,000. The property is on the lower side of Maryland avenue and extends States Supreme Court at Trenton, is Mrs. E. T.

States Supreme Court at Trenton, is Mrs. E. T. Eltonhead, wife of the President of the Lincoln warehouse and Van Company of Chicago, Her maiden name was Truitt and she was formerly a resident of Maryland, but has been living in Chicago for the past twenty years.

The first intimation she had that she was in any way interested in Atlantic City property was when some one called on her and offered her a certain sum of money if she would execute a release on the property in duestion. She declined the offer, and afterward learned that she held what is believed to be a valid claim on the land. She began the ejectment proceedings through her attorney against those now in possession of the property, who claim title through an auditor's sale in attachment proceedings back in 1861. It is alleged that at the time of this sale the legal title was not in the debtor in the attachment proceedings back in 1861. It is alleged that at the time of this sale the legal title was not in the debtor in the attachment proceedings, but had been conveyed by him to trustees prior to the beginning of the action. Mrs. Ettonhead claims title from the trustees and their heirs. The trust was for the benefit of her mother and by the will of the latter the plaintiff was entitled to the trust estate.

## WOMAN DISFIGURES ANOTHER.

Friend With Vitriol.

Tolebo, Ohio, Sept. 14 .- Miss Alice Hammell, daughter of Mrs. J. S. Neel by a previous marriage, lies at her home in Van Wert, Ohio, blinded and disfigured for life, suffering great agony, with doubts of her recovery, and Mrs. John Van Lieu, wife of the cashier of the First

John Van Lieu, wife of the cashier of the First National Bank, is under ball in the sum of \$1,000 for her appearance to answer to the charge in Common Pleas Court of assaulting her.

Miss Hammel and her mother own and live on one of the best farms in the county, adjoining the corporation limits on the west. Last evening Miss Hammell washed the supper dishes and carried a pan of dishwater to the back yard and emptied it. In the dark she heard a rustle in a clump of bushes and thinking that some cows had wandered in the yard, pushed back some branches to investigate. Just as she saw the form of a woman her face received a dash of the poisonous fluid. Her bare arms were blistered, the fabric in her clothing was burned, her face disfigured in a terrible manner and her eyesight totally destroyed.

#### SIX-CENT MILK PROMISED The Producers Decide to Establish Retail

Routes in This City. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 14.-If the plans

Five States Milk Producers' Association in this city to-day are carried out, by the middle of November the producers will be serving the consumers in New York on retail routes with the best quality of milk at 6 cents per quart. The committee meeting was secret and the members decined to give details of their plans, as it would furnish annuunition for the enemy, but they said the meeting was harmonious and the decision to adopt the plans unanimous. This will have the same effect on the New York Milk Exchange as a strike, without the consequent unpleasant effects upon the innocent consumer. The producers are firmly united in their intention to keep up the organization and establish a milk depot in New York, from which point milk routes will start. There will be a general superintendent, but the management will be under a board of directors appointed by the association. this city to-day are carried out, by the middle

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14 .- Abraham Scheinefaith, to-day sued for a divorce. He says his wife has been guilty of gross neglect and extreme crueity. She told him that he was "sporting around at night and was unfit to go among in mbers of his church." This, he says, has hart him in his profession. There are three minor children and he asks for their custody.

The purest natural spring water in the world. -A de.

# ISSUE, FREE SILVER!

Campaign's Keynote Struck Last Night.

## IMPERIALISM ONLY A MASK

### Trotted Out to Hide the Fatal Weakness of Bryanism.

Republicans Begin the Fight in New York City With Four Glant Meetlags in Widely Separated Quarters of the Town-Speakers of National Fame Nati the Democratic Fallacies of the Hour, and Compel Bryan and His Followers to Stand or Fall by 16 to 1 the Real "Paramount Issue"-Sena or Lodge, Postmaster-General Smith, Presi dent Schurman of Cornell, Former Minister Woodford and Cornelius N. Bliss Among the Republican Orators Thousands and Wen derful Enthusiasm at All the Meetings.

The Republican campaign in the city of New York opened last night in earnest. There were four monster meetings, all of them addressed by speakers of national fame, all packed to overflowing and all ringing with enthusiasm. From The Bronx to the city was ablaze with the oldtime Republican fervor-the kind that so many times in the past has swept everything before It was the genuine spirit of '98 that gave the State of New York to McKinley and sound money by a majority of more than 260,000. There has been a scattering fire of Republican meetings all over the city for a week past, but it was not until last night that the heavy bat-

#### teries opened all along the line. FOUR MONSTER MEETINGS.

At Durland's Riding Academy, Sixtieth street and Eighth avenue, there was the big meeting organized by the West Side Republican Club. It was presided over by John C. Coleman, Vice-President of the club. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith and Col. A. E. Baxter spoke.

At the Cooper Union there was another big meeting. Here Gen. Francis V. Greene, chairman of the Republican County Committee, presided. The principal speakers were President Jacob G. Schurman of Cornell University. who was a member of the first commission sent out by President McKinley to investigate the conditions in the Philippines: the Hon. John S. Wise, and Creswell McLaughlin of Cornwall-on-Hudson.

At the Pavillon, 125th street and Eight's avenue, Harlem, turned out still another garli e irg. The prise pal speakers were the Holi 8 reno E. Payne and the Hon, N. N. Stranahan At Zeltner's Casino, 170th street and Thir! evenue, William H. Ten Eyck opened the meeting. The speakers were the Hon. Stemart L. Woodford, Minister to Spain at the time of the outbreak of the war; the Hon. Job E. He. ges, W. J. Harrington, Col. Fearless

## the chairman, Thomas J. Rush.

The excitement up around Durland's Riding in the action, which will be tried in the United | display of fireworks which increased by many thousands the large crowd which had already assembled. By 7:45, a quarter of an hour before the time fixed for the opening of the meeting every seat in the gallery running around three sides of the great room was filled, as was ever; chair in the tan-bark covered floor of the great riding ring itself. The floor had more than 5,000 chairs and there were at least 2,000 more

It is safe to say that even before the aisle and the empty spaces, nooks and corners at the rear of the great auditorium began to fil there were at least 7,000 persons in the hall. And still the crowds kept pouring in and numerous West Side Republican marching clubwere yet to be heard from.

It was obvious that the space provided for the main meeting would never hold the crowds that were coming. This emergency had been anticipated and provided for. Calcium lights and temporary stands were placed in positions both on the Central Park and the Boulevard side of the building. Very soon after the R ding Academy was so full that there was no use for anybody to try and crowd in with the expectation of hearing anything, fully 1,200 persons were gathered about the stands provided for each of the outside overflow meetings.

## TEN THOUSAND AT THIS MEETING

Put it in round numbers and say that at least 10,000 persons listened to the speaking at thi one great meeting with its two overflow adjuncts and you will be easily within the mark. And a particularly noticeable feature was the obviously excellent type of people who made up the audience. There were hundreds of women present, and they took as much interest n the speeches and applauded the speakers as heartily as did the men. Scattered all through the vast audience, moreover, were hundreds of men evidently fresh from work in shops and fac-tories, and it was noticed that no part of the speeches drew from them so much apause as did the forcible comparisons that were made between the four years of prosperity, high wages and employnent under McKinley, as compared with the four years of business stagnation and poverty among wage-earners that prevailed during the leveland free trade epoch. They laughed at the jibes at anti-imperialism and anti-militarism, but it was when the speakers touched the prosperity chord that they came down with the kind of applause that seems to shake the roof and comes from genuine enthusiasm.

## MARCHING CLUBS APPEAR

Ten minutes before the meeting was called to order the marching clubs made their appearance. People within the building knew of their approach by the increasing volume of cheering that rolled down the street and kept pace with the marchers' progress, Their advent to the hall was greeted with the first real outburst of choering that the hall heard during the evening. The excellent band up in the alcove in the southeast corner of the room had come in for a good deal of applause, but the marching clubs brought down he house as they fled in and marched to the seats that had been reserved for them. They were more than 1,000 strong, and they came with banners flying, torches flaring and the crash of four brass bands to keep step to. They were the Eleventh, the Thirteenth and be Fifteenth Assembly district clubs, and the had marched all the way up from Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. In the meantime and before the regular mee